

LORD ABERDEEN AND LORD DUFFERIN  
THE LEADING CANDIDATES.DOINGS OF BRITISH ROYALTY—THE THRONES  
OF OSBORN—WORK BEFORE PARLIAMENT—

MR. REDMOND'S VISIT TO IRELAND—

—YACHTING IN THE NORTH.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Appointed, 1893: By The Tribune Association.

London, Aug. 29.—The Queen is expected to reside at Balmoral until Thursday, November 18, when the Court will remove to Windsor Castle. Extensive improvements have been carried out at Balmoral during the last few months, and a house has been built near the castle for the occupation of the Queen's Indian Secretary and Oriental entourage.

The Tartan furniture in several rooms has been renewed, and a great deal of decorative work has been carried out. A number of workmen have also been similarly employed at Aberfeldie Castle, which is presently to be occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

A MEMOIR OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The memoir of the late Duke of Clarence, which Mr. J. E. Vincent completed with the sanction of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the approval of the Queen, is to be published in a few weeks by Murray. The book will be copiously illustrated.

THE OSBORN SUCCESSION.

The late Duke Ernest of Coburg was seriously much offended because the Queen did not regularly consult him after Prince Albert's death, and was still more indignant when, in 1888, the Emperor William "ignored" him, instead of applying to him in every difficulty, and this neglect was the more annoying because the Duke of Coburg had been for more than forty years had been in the habit of writing political dissertations of prodigious length for the information and instruction of the Prince Consort, and there are many boxes of his correspondence at Buckingham Palace and Windsor. Emperor William is believed to have quashed the project of Prince Alfred ascending the throne of Coburg, with the Duke of Edinburgh as regent. The Duke has therefore succeeded his uncle and will have to reside permanently at Coburg, as the internal affairs of the Duchy have not been working smoothly for several years past, and a firm hand at the helm is urgently required, but His Royal Highness will have to steer his course very carefully, as the slightest sign of a disposition to accept advice from either Lord or Empress of St. Petersburg would be fatal to him. The Duke will probably not find it easy to get on well with Emperor William, who, like Mr. Peter Magnus, is too fond of conjuncting himself in the imperative mood in his dealings with German princes, and he is now on very cold terms with the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden and the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

THE SWEDISH KING TO GIVE A HUNT.

The King of Sweden is arranging for a great hunt at Island Horn, in the South, for the amusement of the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Netherlands, the Prince of Wales, and other royal guests of the Frederiksberg Castle. The party is to be conveyed in the Danish royal yacht from Humlebek to Hoen, where King Oscar is to entertain them at déjeuner on their arrival, and to there will be a dinner after the hunt.

PLANS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales will finish the cure at Homburg next week, and is then going to Denmark for a short time, after which he is expected to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at the end of the month. He is to be at Newmarket for the second and third October, and will be at Sandringham for the fourth and fifth. The Princess of Wales will this week conclude her Norwegian cruise, and is going to join the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen, where she will stay for a party at Fredensborg, on leaving Denmark the Princess is to go to Scotland and visit the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

BATHING AT OSBORN.

There has been a great deal of sea bathing at Osborn during the last six weeks. On the private beach near the Queen's jetty there is a bathing machine and also a barge with a hollow center, which can easily be run along a rail into the sea. The bottom of this barge is so arranged that it becomes a tank at once comes in and out of the water, and makes a first-rate bathing place for children. Of this beach in the bay there is a floating bath which was constructed from designs of the Prince Consort. It consists of a well twenty feet by ten feet, with a wooden grating at the bottom, which can in a moment be adjusted so as to afford the required depth of water. There is a dressing-room, and the whole structure is enclosed in a screen. A small lifeboat, manned by two sailors from the royal yacht, is in attendance at Osborn Bay during the bathing hours. The Queen always has a bath of sea-water at Osborn every morning.

THE GIVING AWAY OF A GARTER.

Mr. Gladstone is still unable to make up his mind as to the disposal of Lord Derby's garter, which the Court would very much like to see given at once to the Duke of Fife. As a matter of fact there is no eligible person of eminence in the aristocracy, except perhaps the Duke of Aberdeen, upon whom the Court has not already been conferred, and Mr. Gladstone is said to be unwilling to take the precedent created in the case of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and bestow it upon one of his followers below the rank of Earl. Lord Aberdeen is in the running, unless he would, as a loyal Scotchman, prefer the Thistle. So Lord Dufferin, but neither of their chances would be as good as that of the Duke of Sutherland, if he only saw a way of finding salvation. While he was Lord Stratford every effort was put forth to induce him formally to join the Liberals, but without avail. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone's new K. G. will remain unrevealed until the scanty list of votes in favor of Home Rule in the House of Lords is before the country.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

The course of business at Westminster will probably be as follows: Discussion of Supply may be in the third week of September. It will not be allowed to go on beyond the second week of October, and if then necessary, the closure will be applied. Then, after a recess of five or six weeks, the House will meet again, and will be asked to resume work where it left off, and take up, probably, the Employers' Liability Bill, the Equalization of Rates Bill, the Sea Fisheries Bill and the Registration Bill, the Parish Councils Bill being reserved for 1900. It would seem, therefore, that the House will practically decide upon the details of its work in a matter of a few days.

THE IMPRISONED DYNAMITERS.

Fortunately the reported release of Dr. Gallager, the dynamiter, has turned out to be untrue, but there need be no mistake about the matter. The Parliaments mean to have every one of the political prisoners out of jail, if this Government only stay in power long enough. They have never concealed their intention of making their continued support of the Government conditional upon this support of the Government, and it is merely a question of avoiding shocking public sentiment too much at a time.

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

Mr. Redmond's recent holiday in Ireland, by the way, should not be described, as has been done by so many, as a pleasure trip. His hand of followers is so small that he cannot afford to neglect business, and during his absence from London was busy with important work. From all I hear, the Parliaments are likely to do well when the next election comes.

ARMY REFORMS.

It is to be hoped that Sir Evelyn Wood will make use of the occasion of the forthcoming autumn manoeuvres to keep a close eye on the question of saddles and saddlery, which has far more to do with the efficiency of the army in the field than some people may understand. Sir Evelyn's efforts in this direction in 1890 have borne good fruit in his command, although it would be desirable to have him to give full credit to rumors in circulation as to the state of things elsewhere.

A TINY YACHT.

An unusually large number of English yachts found their way this year to Norway, and among them was the Naad, a tiny vessel of only fifteen tons burden, belonging to Mr. Arthur Bruton, of Turnham Hall, Yorkshire, and reputed to be the smallest ship which ever crossed the North Sea. The Naad sailed in the wake of the Osborne, and her arrival was witnessed by a large crowd, including the Princess of Wales, whose princely attention was attracted by the tiny craft. From all I hear, the Parliaments are likely to do well when the next election comes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One Chinaman, actually one Chinaman, has been sent to his home in the Flowery Kingdom under the command of the Geary law. Total expense of transportation, \$5. There are thousands of Chinamen coming into the United States from British Columbia, and a large number of them have recently been arrested. Small as has been the expense of sending the Chinaman out of the country, thus far, it is evident, therefore, that the cost of this undertaking may soon be large.

"They say money's scarce."

"Yes, it is very."

"Great Scott! Our money must be saving all of it up to pay our plumber!"—Chicago Record.

There was a unique excursion a few days ago upon the Hudson River in a little river steamer which was run from Troy and Albany to Sunnyside by the Albany and Troy. The steamer was full of noisy people, but this one apparently did not have a man or woman aboard that spoke above a whisper. It steamed along in silence so far as the excursionists were concerned. But the people were merry looking, and they seemed to be talking to one another with their fingers. The excursion was that of the deaf-mute of Albany and Troy, who annually meet at Sunnyside Island, and have a reunion. The Troy City band played several selections of music upon the boat, before discovering, to their horror, that their music was not heard.

When the editor saw the town on fire.

That emptied property's cup.

He wrote in the gloom: "All the town on a boom—New buildings are going up!"

(The Atlanta Constitution.)

Many Wayne County farmers no longer have faith in advertising agents, owing to a recent experience of theirs with alleged agents, who persuaded them to sign leases of the privilege of placing bill boards upon their farms. The farmers were paid \$2 to sign these pretended leases, but now find that they have signed notes to the amount of \$25 and \$50, which they must pay.

Last fall the Democratic workman sang merrily as he went about his work:

(Grover! Grover!)

Four years more of Grover, annually more of Grover, out they go.

Then will be in clover!

Now he is wandering up and down the earth hunting a job, and he sings dolefully:

(Grover! Grover!)

Four years more of Grover!

In the end he went out in the world.

I'm no more in clover!

(The Leavenworth Times.)

Hull House, in Chicago, has now added to its other philanthropic departments a model kitchen and coffee house. Here all kinds of food, cooked in the most scientific manner, at the lowest possible cost, will be sold to working people at a low rate. There will be a restaurant attached to the kitchen where meats, soups and coffee will be sold for consumption at home, as well as in the building. This restaurant, it is believed, will be of benefit to working people, and especially to those crowded up in tenement houses, where the heat of a cooking stove in summer makes life almost intolerable.

Postal cards have been in use hardly twenty-three years and yet, according to "The Collector," there are now 800 varieties of them—at least, the Watson collection contains that many. This collection includes, however, various issues of the same denomination, and also cards issued for special occasions. There is a postal card society in this country which numbers 109 members.

The King of Dahomey was sorely distraught. The crown prince was killed by a bullet which struck his forehead and his crown, and his crown, of course, was lost. The grand vizier awaited the commands of the sovereign.

"You say," the potentate mused, "that this expedition is necessary to preserve the autonomy of the country."

"It is, Your Serene Highness."

"It is not."

The potentate replied pondered.

There is but one way out."

His lips were firmly set when at last he gave speech to his thoughts.

I must make a sacrifice. I must sacrifice myself. Kindly tell the emperor that he need not stop at our house again for a week."

The emperor was so pleased that he sent a royal seal and a letter to the king of Dahomey.

(Boston Evening Gazette.)

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It was well that a leader of the highest rank and of rare popularity should utter the plain truth about the present silver law, and the reasons for its repeal. It was passed because there was no other way to stop the coinage under the Bland bill, and to secure the provision that the whole power of the Government should be exerted to maintain the parity of gold and silver in use. It was passed because it was the only way to prevent the passage, by a combination of Democrats and silver men, of a free-coinage bill, which would have produced immediate disaster in business. No one can say how great a number of voters have been convinced, by three years of experience under the present law, that their beliefs about silver coinage were erroneous. Mr. Wilson, the Democratic leader in the House, himself bore testimony to the great change in opinion which this experience had produced. This demonstration has made it possible now to stop both the coinage and the purchase of silver, so that other nations may have to face their share of responsibility.

It was especially fortunate that a leader so widely honored as Mr. Reed should make the fact clear that the present silver law has not been the main cause of business troubles, and that its repeal will not be a sufficient remedy. With the courage to state the truth exactly as it is, the Republican leader showed that a part of the existing trouble had been caused by the failure of the act itself to accomplish what the silver men expected from it, and a part by the partisan anxiety of Democrats to make this measure the scapegoat for disasters which their own success was likely to cause. Some part of the trouble can therefore be remedied by getting the act out of the way, and that is reason enough for the votes of Republicans. When it is out of the way, the party in power will have to face and deal with other causes of disaster.

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A GREAT SPEECH.

Of the closing speeches in the House on Saturday, that of Mr. Reed was decidedly the ablest and the most elevated in character. Others commanded great applause by charms of voice and delivery; others appealed with great force to Democratic platforms and interests; but the speech of Mr. Reed, wherever it is read, will illustrate anew the lofty courage of conviction, the splendid patriotism and the broad statesmanship which make the last Congress memorable in history. Many Democrats who heard him doubtless realized for the first time the tremendous power of the Republican position and of the champions who defend it. Though as far as possible from a partisan speech, it set forth magnificently the principles by which the Republicans have been governed and which govern them now in voting to repeal a measure that Democrats and silver Senators made it a necessity to adopt three years ago.

It was well that a leader of the highest rank and of rare popularity should utter the plain truth about the present silver law, and the reasons for its repeal. It was passed because there was no other way to stop the coinage under the Bland bill, and to secure the provision that the whole power of the Government should be exerted to maintain the parity of gold and silver in use. It was passed because it was the only way to prevent the passage, by a combination of Democrats and silver men, of a free-coinage bill, which would have produced immediate disaster in business. No one can say how great a number of voters have been convinced, by three years of experience under the present law, that their beliefs about silver coinage were erroneous. Mr. Wilson, the Democratic leader in the House, himself bore testimony to the great change in opinion which this experience had produced. This demonstration has made it possible now to stop both the coinage and the purchase of silver, so that other nations may have to face their share of responsibility.

It was especially fortunate that a leader so widely honored as Mr. Reed should make the fact clear that the present silver law has not been the main cause of business troubles, and that its repeal will not be a sufficient remedy. With the courage to state the truth exactly as it is, the Republican leader showed that a part of the existing trouble had been caused by the failure of the act itself to accomplish what the silver men expected from it, and a part by the partisan anxiety of Democrats to make this measure the scapegoat for disasters which their own success was likely to cause. Some part of the trouble can therefore be remedied by getting the act out of the way, and that is reason enough for the votes of Republicans. When it is out of the way, the party in power will have to face and deal with other causes of disaster.

Mr. Croker does not favor the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard, but he consents to it to please Lieutenant-Governor Sherman. "Boss" McLaughlin doesn't like it either, but he yields because he cannot help himself. Go right ahead, gentlemen. We have not the slightest fear that the nomination of such a man, brought about in such a manner, will arouse enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket.

The Senate must have "heard something" in the House yesterday.

In the debate in the Senate on Mr. Peller's resolution for an investigation of the National banks, a great amount of misinformation was manifested on the part of members of the body, who ought to have known better. The idea seemed to be prevalent, in so much of the Senatorial mind as thought that the National banks were the embodiment of all that is evil in finance, that the New-York banks have stopped paying checks in clearing house checks. Even Senator Cullum took occasion to criticize the New-York banks for their alleged action, and to hold up as shining examples of financial ability the Chicago banks, which have all along slightly refused to pay themselves out in the least particular to help relieve the monetary stringency. This only produced an amused smile in Wall Street. Now comes the Kansas Bank Commissioner with an order to Kansas banks to withdraw all balances in New-York banks exceeding in amount 2 per cent of their deposits, "until such time as New-York banks resume payment in legal money." This caused a still broader smile, but it also suggests the idea that it is about time such people got rid of some of their misinformation. The single fact is that New-York banks have never paid out anything except legal money, and they have never refused to pay it to any customer who had a proper balance. The New-York Clearing House certificates are merely secured notes used by the banks to settle clearing House balances between themselves, and are never, under any circumstances, used for any other purpose.

Mr. Mantle has lost his toga.

The terrible loss of life on the Atlantic coast caused by the cyclone which struck this city last Thursday demonstrated the necessity for continuing the organization of the life-saving crews during the summer months. From May 1 to September 1 only the captains are on duty at the respective stations. The great storm which is now upon us and which has been sweeping with resistless fury northward through the seaboard States has been predicted for three or four days. The story of disaster at sea resulting from it will in all probability be as appalling as was the record of suffering and death by last week's hurricane.

The members of the life-saving crews are as a rule not widely scattered in the summer; and it would seem that the authorities at Washington, with the ample warning that has been given of the advance of the present cyclone, could have done a praiseworthy and humane act in